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The



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GEORGE DESCRIBES THE GREAT BATTLE; 1,160,000 GERMANS IN THE ATTACK

M'ADOO WANTS THIRD LOAN PLEDGED THREE TIMES OVER BY 20,000,000 SUBSCRIBERS

New York City Striding Steadily Ahead, With New Subscriptions in Millions.

FORMER GERMANS AID.

Citizens of Teuton Descent to Prove Hyphen Has Been Eradicated.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The first official indication that the Government hoped to raise more than three billion dollars from the Third Liberty Loan came today in a Treasury statement asking that the country subscribe three or four times that amount and furnish 20,000,000 subscribers, double the number of the second loan.

The statement, authorized by Secretary McAdoo, from Raleigh, N. C., where he spoke to-day, said:

"Let us not stop when we have reached our quota. Let us go forward and make the quota three or four times as great, if it is possible to do it, and let us at the same time make the number of subscribers to these bonds three times as great as it was before. There is no answer that will carry such discouragement to the enemies of America and of civilization as that twenty million American citizens have subscribed this time for Liberty Bonds."

"We can get the twenty million if we stay in the fight and make up our minds to it. If we do this it will mean that we shall have not three billions but four billion or five billion to help our gallant men in this supreme test of all time for the liberties of the world."

New York City is steadily striding along the path that leads to its billion dollar determination in the Third Liberty Loan.

To-day the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal District closed upon them the restrictions placed upon them and all similar bodies throughout the country by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The committee could not keep the public advised of the steady rise of the gold stream pouring into Uncle Sam's war chest, yet the men who are engineering the big drive in New York felt the public, already on its toes and keen for the drive, should not be kept in ignorance of how its efforts were bearing fruit.

It is permissible to state this much: that as the direct result of the parades of units of the State Guard, numbering many thousands, through up-town Manhattan last night, and the hard work of the 300 orators who followed in their wake and held rallies at a dozen different meeting points, \$3,000,000 worth of bonds were sold. These figures represented the subscriptions taken in by the various bond sellers on the scene.

The following heavy subscriptions were recorded up to noon to-day: Republic Iron and Steel Company, \$2,000,000; Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, \$1,000,000; Dime Savings Bank, \$1,000,000; Williamsburg Savings Bank, \$300,000; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance

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GERMAN PROPERTIES HELD BY U. S. TO TAKE UP LIBERTY BONDS

A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian, Orders Directors to Invest All Surplus Funds in Bonds.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—German properties taken over by the United States will take up a large slice of the Third Liberty Loan.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS REPORTED MADE BY BOLO

Another Big Case in Connection With German Propaganda in France About to Develop.

PARIS, April 9.—Revelations of the highest importance are said by the Matin to have been made by Bolo Pasha, under sentence of death for treason, to whom a reprieve was granted yesterday.

FIVE YEARS MORE OF WAR, BUSINESS CHIEFS PREDICT

Chamber of Commerce of U. S. Already Planning, However, for Industrial Changes to Follow.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Five years more war—perhaps ten—were forecast by business leaders here to-day for the sixth annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

And counting certain ultimate, though costly, victory over Germany, the organization is already planning for great industrial changes it expects will follow the war. There are 3,000 delegates.

GERMAN NOBILITY CUT DOWN 2,582 BY THE WAR

Losses Include 270 Members of Families of Counts and 633 of Baronial Connections.

AMSTERDAM, April 9.—The heavy drain of the war on German nobility is shown by the latest issues of Gotha's genealogical manual.

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GEN. WOOD TELLS WOMEN TO SPEED UP IN WAR WORK

Much Depends Upon Them: War Is Just Begun, He Declares.

Gen. Leonard Wood, addressing about one hundred society women, members of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, to-day, told of the tremendous work that must be done by women if the war is to be won by the United States.

"I have motored 4,000 miles along the lines in France," said Gen. Wood, "and I have seen the greatest kind of service. Medical supplies of every kind must be furnished, and you must work hard all summer to meet the needs. There will soon be tens of thousands of our men wounded, as well as tens of thousands dead. All the surgical dressings that can be shipped will be a blessing."

"So far as we are concerned, the war is just beginning. I do not know whether you have stored up great surgical supplies here, but the time is coming when men will be sent here for your care, though that time is still far off."

"The war rests on the construction of ships. We have to have them to get the men over. But your work is just as important a part of winning the war as that of the fighting men."

"Don't think this is going to be an easy war. Those who say that only do harm. We will win, but not without the sacrifices that accompany such a tremendous struggle."

"The fire of this war is giving us a real melting pot. We have not one now. You know the people are not yet fused. There are still differences and factions. But these are rapidly being wiped out in this great crisis."

"Do not underestimate the enemy. He is well organized, well equipped and well disciplined. The German soldier is a brave soldier. It is treason to underestimate his force."

"No one can tell how many men we will have to send. But certainly we will send millions. Your sacrifice must be great. You must give, give until it hurts. You must give of everything you have—your physical strength and your moral force."

"We've got the men and the resources, but they must be organized. Inefficiency wherever found now is treason, not only to ourselves, but to our Allies."

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PREMIER TELLS COMMONS U. S. TROOPS MAY END THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

Germans Blocked So Far and Cabinet is Confident of Final Outcome Under Foch—England Has Raised Army and Navy of 6,000,000.

LONDON, April 9.—In a speech to-day advocating the passage of the Man Power Bill, raising the military age to fifty years and utilizing youths of eighteen years behind the lines, Premier Lloyd George told the House of Commons that when the battle began on the Somme front the total combatant strength of the German army on the west front was approximately equal to the total of the Entente Allies.

The Premier said the present battle might continue for seven or eight months. For the British Army and Navy, he stated, almost 6,000,000 men had been raised already during the war.

The issue of the great battle might well be determined, Mr. Lloyd George declared, by the dramatic intervention of President Wilson and his action in placing the American troops at the disposal of the Allies. It was impossible to overestimate the President's offer, as the battle might very well be the decisive struggle of the war. He added that the German attack had stirred up the resolution and determination of America beyond anything that had yet been heard.

AMERICANS TO FIGHT AT ONCE

The Premier said the fighting strength of the Americans would be brought to bear immediately, although it was impossible to put into France at the moment the number of trained Americans as a separate army that had been expected. The Americans would be brigaded with Allied troops.

The Germans attacked with ninety-seven divisions (approximately 1,160,000 men), the Premier told the House. They were relying on the idea that the Allies had no united command and expected to divide the French and British Armies.

At one time of the battle the situation was critical. The enemy broke through between the third and fifth armies. The situation was retrieved by the magnificent conduct of the troops, which retired but were not routed.

The Premier referred to the appointment of Gen. Foch to supreme command of the Allied strategy and said it was the most important decision which had been taken regarding the coming battle. No army was ever before transferred across the Channel as quickly as were the troops sent to relieve the situation.

WITHHOLDS JUDGMENT ON GOUGH

Mr. Lloyd George said the Cabinet had decided to recall Gen. Gough, who was in command of the Fifth Army, against which the Germans

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NEW YORK TO LONDON FLIGHT WITH 12 PASSENGERS RUMORED, BUT DENIED IN BRITISH CAPITAL

Popular Version Is That It Is the "Big Surprise" Lloyd George Last Week Predicted From Americans.

LONDON, April 9.—All London was talking to-day about the latest war rumor—the landing in England last night of an American airplane after a non-stop flight from New York with twelve passengers. The authorities declared there was no basis for the story, but this denial served merely to give it additional currency.

According to the popular version, this was the "big surprise" which Premier Lloyd George said last week that the Americans would soon give the Germans.

U. S. CREW ROUTS TWO U BOATS IN 20-MINUTE FIGHT

Three Gunners Cited for Bravery in Action by Secretary Daniels.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In a twenty-minute running battle with two German submarines in which many shots were fired on both sides the American armed guard of the El Occidente put both of the U boats to flight. One of the divers suffered a demolished periscope, shot away by the Yankee gunners. The fight occurred Feb. 2.

On Feb. 23 the Santa Maria, manned by an American gun crew, fought gamely until the sea enveloped her forward guns. John Weber, boat's mate, remained on board with the crew until the guns were rendered useless. The torpedo which struck the vessel passed under a convoy, struck the ship in a tank and the oil exploded.

Dow Ripley, chief boatswain's mate of the El Occidente, and Weber of the Santa Maria were commended for bravery by Secretary Daniels. John E. Reiter, chief gunner's mate of the steamship Paulshoro, also was commended for bravery, but no details of his exploit are available.

Ripley, who was in charge of the armed guard on the El Occidente, reported to the Navy Department as follows:

"At 12:15 P. M. on Feb. 2 the feather of a periscope was observed on the port beam steering the same course as El Occidente. Only the tip of the periscope was first sighted. There was a moderate sea with white caps at the time. All hands were called to quarters and the guns were trained, with orders to fire as soon as the periscope was picked up."

"Suddenly about six or eight feet of two periscopes emerged from the water and firing was commenced. The first shot from each hit about ten feet from the periscope. Firing was continued, the ship's course changed and the shells fell right on top of this submarine, which submerged. The submarine then emerged dead astern, headed slightly toward the vessel and fired a torpedo, which passed about 600 feet across the starboard quarter."

"At that time our gun crew reported another periscope, this time on the starboard beam, but before a shot could be fired the course of the ship was changed, bringing the periscope astern and between the steamship and the sun. The first submarine then appeared on the port, a little abaft the beam. When the port guns opened fire the shot from both guns hit in the feather (wake) of the periscope. This submarine disappeared in the smoke from the ship, but firing was continued. The submarine came with a rush and looked as if she was going to come up, but as the shots were hitting on top of her she suddenly disappeared. When last seen the submarine acted as if in distress, and in the opinion of the armed guard commander some of the shots damaged her, as the enemy craft acted as if it was endeavoring to come to the surface."

"All possible assistance was given by the junior officers and merchant crew. The armed commander has never seen guns handled in a more skillful manner. It is believed that the submarine was about to fire a torpedo when El Occidente opened fire, and the coolness and excellent shooting of the gun crews and the promptness of the merchant crew in

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BRITISH AND FRENCH LINES UNDER HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FROM LE BASSEE TO NOYON

Artillery Battles Are Far to North or South of Somme, Ancre, Luce and Avre, Scenes of Greatest Attacks in Big Battle.

SHIFTING their attacks still further north on the British front the Germans this morning opened artillery fire from La Basse Canal, sixteen miles north of Arras to south of Armentieres. This represents a front of about eleven miles. There was some shelling at two points south of the Somme.

Paris reports great activity of artillery on both sides north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon. Paris admits a further retirement south of the Oise, on the salient under recent German attack. This was mentioned in last night's Berlin report. The French positions are southwest of Coucy Forest and south of Coucy-le-Chateau.

Rain is once more delaying the movement of Hindenburg's army.

Along the Ancre, Somme, Luce and Avre Rivers, where the Germans made strong and fruitless attacks during the last ten days, there has been no infantry fighting.

The determined artillery attacks against the French at the extreme south and against the British so far to the north are taken in some quarters to mean that for the present, at least, danger to Amiens is over. Some authorities assert that these attacks indicate that Foch has the German guessing about where his blow will fall and aroused a fear for the safety of both his flanks.

GERMANS KEEP UP ATTACKS ON BRITISH AND FRENCH FLANKS

London and Paris Report Heavy Artillery Engagements at Widely Separated Points of the Front.

LONDON, April 9.—The text of to-day's War Office statement is as follows:

"Early this morning the enemy's artillery developed great activity on the front extending from La Basse Canal to south of Armentieres."

"Elsewhere on the British front, except for heavy hostile shelling in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux and Merckourt L'Abbe, there was nothing special to report."

PARIS, April 9.—The War Office to-day issued the following statement:

"There was great activity on the part of the artillery on both sides at numerous points along the front north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon. No infantry action occurred."

"On the left bank of the Oise there were intermittent bombardments. Advanced French troops, in conformity with orders which had been given, carried out a withdrawal to prepared positions southwest of the lower forest of Coucy and south of Coucy-le-Chateau. German troops were kept constantly under the French artillery fire and suffered heavy losses in the course of this operation."

"Two German raids northwest of Rheims were repulsed. Other German efforts against small French posts near Eparges, in the sector of Reillon and north of Bonhomme, achieved no greater success."

There was little activity on the other fronts, says the War Office.

RAIN HAMPER'S GERMAN TROOPS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 9 (Associated Press).—There has been no change in the situation, according to the latest reports this morning from the battle front. The sky is heavily